New York Office: 52 Tribune Building. Chicago Office, Boyce Building. London Office: Trafulgar Buildings, Trafaigar Square.

Evening Star is served to susscribers in the operatriers, on their own account, at 10 cents seek, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the er, 2 cents each By mail-anywhere in the d States or Canada-postage prepaid 50 cents oth. day Quin'uple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with postage added, \$3.08. red at the Post Office at Washington, D. C. addelass mail matter.)

The Evening Star.

No. 14,559.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1899-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

SORTIE AT KIMBERLY

Small British Force Drive Boer Force

ANXIETY AT SITUATION THERE

Boers Meet With a Reverse at Riverton.

UNEASINESS OVER MAFEFING

LONDON, October 27 .- During the momentary lull in the fighting in Natal comes news from the western border, which temporarily shifts the scene of chief interest to the beleaguered force at Kimberley. The sharp struggle there Tuesday appears to have been a sortie, with a view of breaking the cordon surrounding the place. The British, apparently 500 strong, met 700 Boers, and, according to the official and other accounts, routed them after severe fighting, in which the armored trains appear to have done valuable service. The Boers were entrenched strongly seven miles northward, and the British brilliantly carried the enemy's position without se-

It is said that the Boers twice unfairly used a white flag. Botha, who was among the killed, was a member of the volksraad and a famous Dutch fighter. He distinguished himself as a marksman at Brenkhorst-spruit, when the 94th British Regiment was mowed down. He afterward defended a farmhouse against the British. When he surrendered the farmhouse Botha was found with five wounds, bathed in

Boer Defeat at Riverton.

A special dispatch from Cape Town today gives details of the defeat of 700 Boers by the British at Riverton, north of Kimberley, Wednesday, in which the enemy was completely routed with heavy loss, the British loss being three men killed and twenty men, including two officers, wounded. This is probably the same fight, though a different date is given, as referred to in the Cape Town dispatch of yesterday, in which it was said that the official reports from Kimberley Tuesday announced that Col. Scott-Turner, with 270 men, had an engagement with the Boers, during which a detachment of 150 men of the Lancashire Regiment distinguished itself and the armored trains did good service.

The Boers were unable to withstand the splendid charge of the Lancashires, who cleared the hill occupied by the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The Boer losses are described as very heavy. Col. Scott-Turner's force consisted of the local volunteers, who, with the Lancashires, completed the rout of the burghers, after Murray's artillery had driven them out of their Boshof force. The fight lasted four hours. Before the sortie, Kimberley was appar- to the Glencoe battle, and says:

there, dated October 23, says every one was cheerful at that time and that a wedding was celebrated there that day. The dispatch adds:

"Great enthusiasm has been aroused here by the news of the British successes in Natal. Several farmers in the neighbor hood of Kimberley have been noticed in the ranks of the Boers. A letter from Father Rorke said 600 Boers with 100 wagons, were laagered at Taungs. All the whites have left, except the women, who sought refuge in the convent. The Boer commandant has promised to protec

The news from the northern border indicates that the Boers are actively trying to prevent Col. Plumer from relieving Mafeking, hence the absence of news since Pretoria announced the bombardment of the place is creating considerable alarm. The newspapers are making the most of what they claim to be "significant admissions" in the supposed Boer official telegrams." The colonial office has made public the following telegram received from Governor Hutchinson, dated Pietermaritzburg Octo-

"The following telegram has been ceived from Greytown from D. Greig, a resident of Dundee, formerly in the tele graph service:

" I left Dundee this morning. Gen. Sy mons died on Monday at 5 p.m., and was buried the following morning, close to the English church, by the Rev. W. Daily. There was a firing party and a few medical officers and a few civilians attended the funeral There were no Boers, Col. Eckett Mais. Boultbee. Hammersley and Nugent and also Crum, Johnstone and Ryan are improving. The Boers occupied Dundee Monday afternoon."

A dispatch from Utrecht, Transvaal Re public, says: "The fighting at Glencoe lasted nine hours. The burghers say that they never witnessed such a fight. Gen. Lucas Myer's

force of 6,000, with eighty-six guns, was

several times repulsed." tially elucidate the situation on the Rhodesian border. It appears that Col. Plumer ascertained that all the Zoutpansberg Boers, numbering 700 men, mustered under Pict and Joubert, at the Brack river, and proceeded to Limpopo river, where they arrived October 16, accompanied by a number of armed Shangaan and Zoutpansberg Kaffirs, whom they had compelled to take up arms. The British thereupon captured three Kaffir chiefs, who are now held as hostages for the good behavior of their

Skirmishes Between Scouts.

On October 19 reconnoitering patrols, proceeding along the north bank of the river in a westerly direction, suddenly encountered a party of Boers in some dense bush on the Rhodesia side of the Limpopo. The patrol retired, and the Boers fired, wounding a trooper. Subsequently Capt. Glynne, with a patrol, left Tuli, with the object of locating the Boer force.

On October 21 a strong Boer patrol was encountered at Rhodes Drift in a thick bush. A sharp skirmish was the result. Two of the British were killed and two wounded. The Boers had seven men killed and many wounded. The Boers retired to a strong position on kopje at Pont's Drift. Maj. Pilsen, with an ambulance, pro-

ceeded to fetch the dead and wounded, and while placing the bodies on a cart the Boers reopened fire, killing two horses; but in spite of the sharp shooting the British succeeded in carrying away their com-

The latest dispatch from Tuli, dated October 24, savs:

"A Boer patrol crossed the river ten mile

ing native women and children. They shot cattle and looted." Great preparations are being made to

welcome the New South Wales Lancers at Cape Town tomorrow. A special dispatch from Pietermaritzturg, Natal, dated October 24, says: "Nine hundred and eighty-eight Boer

Dorey, Van Legger and Dottner.' SORTIE AT KIMBERLEY.

prisoners arrived here this morning. They

Col. Scott Turner Has Sharp Brush With the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, October 26 (evening) .- Official reports from Kimberley, dated Tuesday, state that Col. Scott-Turner, with 270 men, proceeded northward to MacFarlane's farm, where they unsaddled their horses. At 9 o'clock a party of Boers was seen on the right flank and was quickly scattered, Col. Scott-Turner opening fire on them and several of the enemy being seen to fall. The enemy moved to a sand heap and opened fire on the British, who returned the fire. Col. Scott-Turner attempted to prevent the Boers advancing against Col. Murray, but was met with a heavy fire from a dam wall, 600 feet to the left.

At 11 o'clock Col. Murray ordered 150 men of the Lancashire Regiment to proceed to the north.

An armored train is already supporting Col. Scott-Turner. At mid-day Col. Murray started also, with two field guns and two Maxims and seventy mounted men. One of the two British guns opened suddenly upon the Boers, who were in an un-favorable position. The Boer artillery fire

Another armored train was held in readi-Another armored train was held in readiness. At 2 o'clock the second train was sent forward with additional ammunition.

The Lancashires behaved splendidly, and Col. Scott-Turner highly commended them.

Commandant Botha and many Boers were killed. The British loss was three killed and twenty-one wounded. The engagement was a brilliant success for the British forces.

British Pressed in Retreat.

The story of the retreat from Glenco and Dundee shows the British were forced to move their camp twice in order to get out of the range of the excellent Boer practice. Just as they had decided to evac-uate the second camp a shell killed two soldiers.

When Gen. Yule heard of the battle of Elandslaagte he sent a squad of hussars, under Col. Knox, and a battery of artillery to intercept the Boers at Biggarsberg. The artillery succeeded in shelling the Boers as they were retreating over the Umpati mountain, killing and wounding many; but the artillerymen were forced to retire by the rifle fire of the enemy. It appears that the Boers shelled the

amp all day long Sunday, and the British were kept busy skirmishing and removing their transport wagons out of range. Dur-ing the retreat there were many anxious moments Monday night, when the British marched through Van Londeer, pass, six miles long, across to Biggarsberg. The troops got through the dangerous defile, which fifty men could easily have held, at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Boer Accounts of Glencoe. Two telegrams dated Lorenzo Mar-

ques, October 23, have been received here, and in view of the fact that all Pretoria news is now coming via Lorenzo Marques the authorities are inclined to beintrenchments. Botha commanded the lieve they are copies of official bulletins from Pretoria. The first evidently refers

> "General Erasmus, as expected, was compelled to retire, his men and horses being exhausted. General Erasmus appears to have been decoyed in the wrong direction by the enemy, and the British succeeded in capturing the Utrecht and Vryheid forces. The number of killed is unknown, but the

> burghers suffered heavily."
>
> The second telegram bears evidence of being a report of the same engagement by Commandant Trichaardt, It says:
> "The Ermelo burghers in charge of the artillery apparently fled from Dundee. They were reinforced by sixty Pretoria burghers under General Erasmus. The English opened a sharp fire, and De Jaeger, with a Krupp, yielded. Our wounded were numerous, including Commandant Grebler. numerous, including Comma We also lost 243 prisoners.

PARTIAMENT IS PRODUCTED

Sharp Attacks on Secretary Chamberlain by Radical Members.

LONDON, October 27.-The third reading of the appropriation bill in the house of ommons today gave the opportunity for further attacks on the government's war policy. Gavin Brown Clark, radical, formerly consul general of the Transvaal, accused the secretary of state for the colo nies, Mr. Chamberlain, of publishing an emasculated version of the Boer franchise bill passed by the volksraad. Mr. Chamberlain tartly repudiated this. He said the bill was published exactly as received from

Secretary of State Reliz.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, conservative, member for Lynn Regis, referred to the heavy military task before the government, and said he feared the foreign powers would take advantage of Great Britain's difficulties to make an attempt upon her possessions. All the great powers, except Austria, he asserted, hated Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd-George, radical, member for the Carnarvon district, declared the offers of the Transvaal had been misrepresented whereupon Mr. Chamberlain jumped up and protested, and the speaker, Mr. William Court Gully, intervened. Mr. Lloyd-George then withdrew his expression regarding misrepresentation. The session was then suspended until 2 clock in the afternoon.

Queen's Speech Read.

When the house reassembled the queen's speech was read and parliament was proogued with the usual formalities. The queen's speech was as follows:

"My lords and gentlemen: I am happy to be able to release you of the exceptional duties which have been imposed upon you by the exigencies of public service.

"I congratulate you on the brilliant qualities which have been displayed by the brave regiments upon whom the task of repelling In doing so I cannot but express my profound sorrow that so galiant officers and soldiers should allen in the performance of their duty. 'Gentlemen of the house of commons: acknowledge with gratitude the liberal pro-visions you have made to repay the ex-penses of the military operations in South

"My lords and gentlemen: I trust that "My lords and gentlemen: I trust that the Divine blessing may rest upon your ef-forts and those of my gallant army to re-store peace and good government to that portion of my empire and to vindicate the honor of this country."

Gallant Act of Eight Boers,

DURBAN, Natal, October 27 .- An interesting incident in connection with the Elandslaagte fight is reported here. When the fire of the British guns became too hot eight Boers ran forward out of cover, and, standing together, coolly opened fire at the Imperial Light Horse, with the evident Imperial Light Horse, with the evident purpose of drawing the latter's fire while their comrades retired. Seven out of the brave eight were killed.

After searching the Transvaal National Bank yesterday, the blue jackets and marines withdrew, and the bank was reopened.

fifes and express bullets were found in the Boer camp at Elandshagte, which aroused

ndignation.

Gen. Yule's column is recovering from the fatigue of the march from Glencoe The morale of the troops is splendid,
The Rifle Association of Pietermarighung
has been ordered out for the defense of the above Rhodes Drift twice recently, harry- city.

DISCRIMINATION ALLEGED.

Bankers Claim That Express Com-

panies Should Pay More Taxes. Commissioner Wilson of the internal revehue bureau this morning gave a hearing to

a delegation of bankers, appointed at the recent convention of national bankers, to protest against the alleged discrimination in favor of express companies in the matinclude Capts. Dewitt, Hamer, Fighlus, ter of the special tax of \$50 charged to brokers and bankers for the privilege of

selling exchange. The delegation consisted of F. W. Hayes president of the Preston National Bank of Detroit; Charles R. Hannon, First National Bank of Council Bluffs, and Percival

Kuhne of New York. Last spring, after an opinion by the Attorney General based upon a Supreme Court decision, the commissioner ruled that the domestic money orders and travelers' checks issued by express companies were in effect ordinary checks and not "exchange" within the meaning of the law, and that for their issue express companies were not liable for the payment of the special tax. Against this ruling the bankers and brokers take no exception, but they argued that ers take no exception, but they argued that in the issue of foreign money orders and travelers' checks the express companies were selling exchange and were liable for the tax the same as bankers and brokers. It is likely that the commissioner will hold that the bankers are right in their contention, and that the express companies are liable for this tax whenever foreign orders are sold. Another point made against the express company is that it buys against the express company is that it buys and sells foreign money. The law pro-vides for the payment of the special tax by bankers or brokers buying or selling

"exchange, coined money," etc.
Considerable revenue would result from a ruling holding express companies liable for this tax. There are 12.000 express offices in the United States. Of course the large majority do not sell foreign orders, but probably enough do to bring in several hundred thousand dollars revenue.

CAPT. EASTMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Lieut. Love to Be Adjutant General of the National Guard. The following order was issued at the

War Department today: "By direction of the President, Captain Frank F. Eastman, 14th United States Infantry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty as adjutant general of the militia of the District of Columbia. He will proceed to New York city prior to November 5, 1809, and report in person to the commanding officer, 47th Infantry, United States Volunteers, for duty with that regiment until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, where he will join his own regiment. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service."

General Harries, commanding the District militia, had a conference today with Ad-jutant General Corbin with regard to the assignment of an officer of the regular army to duty as adjutant general of the District militia, to succeed Captain Eastman. Owing to the great de and for all able-bodied officers of the army for service at the front in the Philippines it is impossible to assign any but an officer on detached service or sick leave to such duty

at present.
Although not finally settled, it was practically decided that First Lieutenant James M Love, jr., of the 21st Infantry should be assigned to duty with the District militia. Lleutenant Love is now in the city on leave of a sence, having been incapacitated for active service by a wound received in action under General Lawton at Calamaba, Philippine Islands, July 26 last. He was wounded in the elbow, and his arm practidisabled. He is a son of Judge Love of the Alex-

andria county court, who resides at Fair fax, Va. He is a young man of ability, and was appointed a second lieutenant of the 21st Infantry from civil life September 9, 1898. He was serving his military apprenticeship when wounded.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENTS. Preparing for the Coming Assem

bling of Congress. The Capitol has received its usual quota of improvements and repairs during the present recess of Congress. The most conspicuous improvements have been on the Senate side though the work of renovation

has been carried on in all parts of the big building. The corridors of the basement floor have very generally been provided with electric lights, which remedies the most unfavorable feature of that part of the building. The decoration of the extensive corridors on the north of the Senate galleries is the most notable feature of the improvement.

There the artist has followed the Pom-pelian style of coloring and has secured a magnificent blending of terra cotta, red and other harmonious tints, gilt being with good effect in bringing the proje namentation of the vaulted ceiling into ings in these corridors have been regilded and the statues have been recleaned.

New carpets have been provided in various places in the building, as is the custom before the beginning of a new Congress. The heating arrangements have been improved in many cases and improvements in the steam heating apparatus has been made, so that steam may be secured much quicker than formerly

ALL SERENE AT APIA.

Reports of Recent Trouble in Samon Are Refuted.

The British commissioner for Samoa Mr. Eliot, is in receipt of a letter from the British consul at Apia which quite dispels recent rumors of native agitation. The consul states that the conditions are serene at Apia and throughout the interior, although he adds that it is difficult to say how long that will continue in the present unsettled state of affairs. Mr. Ellot is holding himself in readiness to proceed to London at any time when the government may require his services in connection with the Samoan negotiations. For the moment, however, South African affairs appear to engage official attention to the expear to engage omicial attention to the ex-clusion of all other topics, and although the question of the partition of the Samoan group has been mooted by all three govern-ments, including Great Britain, it has not, up to this time, assumed any definite form the exchange of notes, or by the submission of any definite proposition from any of the powers concerned. Each power has shown itself disposed, however, to and at present the discussion is rather general as to how the partition can complished so as to be equitable to all three

MEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

An Alleged Scheme to Aid the Boers.

A retired army officer, resident in this city, who has achieved notoriety several times, notably upon the occasion of the Harrison inaugural, when he assaulted Gen. Beaver, marshal of the parade, is again getting publicity. He is alleged to be conducting a scheme to enlist men to go to South Africa and aid the Boers.

At the War Department it is said that no attention is being paid to the officer's scheme, as it is not regarded seriously. Of course, if he should really attempt to sail with such an expedition he would probably be dismissed from the retired list and criminal action brought. inal action brought against him under the

Bronze Statue Falls 100 Feet, BERLIN, October 27 .- A colossal bronge statue of Christ blessing mankind, which was being heisted today into a niche in the new cathedrai, fell a hundred feet, No one was injured.

SAW THE SHIP BURN

Wife of Capt. Patton Tells of Disaster at Sea.

SHE ESCAPED IN LONG

Thrilling Story of the Loss of the G. B. Stetson.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27 .- Mrs. P. W. Patton, wife of Captain Patton, whose vessel, the American ship George B. Stetson, was burned at sea off the coast of Formosa about two months ago, has just arrived here, and tells a graphic story of the destruction of the vessel. She was the only woman aboard.

"I did not understand at first when the alarm was given," said Mrs. Patten, "but a moment later my husband came into the cabin and told me to hurry and clothe the baby and myself for a trip in an open boat, By the time I was clothed and reached the deck with the baby the flames had got aft as far as the mainmast and the rigging almost above my head was ablaze.

Take to the Long Boat.

baby was carried down a filmsy Jacob's ladder into it by one of the sailors and I followed. Just as I got into the boat there was a loud roar and the skylight and roof of the cabin was lifted off by an explosion of the gases that had formed in the rooms aft. My husband and his two mates were at the rail of the ship aft when the explo-sion came and they lost no time in getting in the boat, and the painter was cast off A moment later the whole ship was a mass of flames from stem to stern, and as we pulled away the great towering mainmast

"A few minutes later there was a sudden roll, and all that remained of the once beautiful ship went down into the waves, leaving us in darkness." "For two days and two nights we were

was taken from the Chinese by the Japa-nese during the recent war between those two nations.

"We landed at a small village of the na-

ever seen.

Destination of the Ship.

Portland, Ore., for Tien Tsin, with a cargo of railroad lumber, in command of Captain

CAPT. CHAS. E. HALL DEAD. He Was a Noted Engineer of Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 27 .- Captain Charle

residence in this city. Captain Hall was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1829, and came to the United States as a child. Until the breaking out Massachusetts, California, Cuba and Mad-ison. Wis. He served in the war of the 40th Wisconsin regiments.

whose disappearance from Madison, was a mystery in 1858. John Hall traced afterward to a ship which sailed from New Orleans and it is supposed he was murdered for his money.

The reference to the revival of the Washvention providing for a revival of the Chil President Balmaceda Only six months claims submitted amounted to \$26,042,976 were left undetermined and two Chilean cases of claims against the United States, the latter on account of the seizure of the famous steamer Itata.

famous steamer Itata.

The United States cases undisposed of amounted to \$9,130,620, and the claims from the Chilean side amounted to \$232,240. Immediately upon the expiration of the original commission Secretary Olivey began negotiations for a revival, with the gan negotiations for a revival, with the purpose to settle these remaining claims. The Chilean government offered to settle them by the payment of a lump sum on the basis of the percentage of claims allowed by the commission. It was found that by this method the United States chalments would receive only about 1 per

Movements of Naval Vessels, The Yankten has sailed from Tompkins-

Fort Monroe, also on her way to make a

FIRE STAMPEDED CREW

"The long boat was in the water along-

side with eight of the crew in it and the

in that boat. At noon of the second day we saw land, and that evening we landed on the little island of Ti Pin Tsen, which

tives and baby and I were the greatest curlosities the people of the village had

The George B. Stetson was bound from P. W. Patton. She had a crew of twenty men. Everything went well on the voyage until when off the east coast of Formosa. On the evening of September 10, shortly after supper had been served, smoke was discovered coming up out of the forepeak. Captain Patton tried to rally his crew to fight the flames, but they were panicstricken and paid no heed to discipline. The boats forward were launched to save them rom burning, and so eager were the men o get away from the ship that it was with

lifficulty the sailors could be prevailed upon to remain long enough by the side of the vessel to provision their boats.

From the island the survivors of the Stetson went to Nagasaki in a small Japanese steamer.

E. Hall, master of construction of the Chicago city railway from 1881 to 1897, and previously, from 1857 to 1863, engineer in charge of nearly all the railways in Cuba. and who constructed the first line ever operated in Cuba, died last evening at his

Captain Hall was a brother of John Hall.

DISCUSSED BY CHILEANS.

An Agreement to Re-Establish the Claims Commission Being Considered. SANTIAGO DE CHILE, October 27 .- The chamber of deputies is now discussing the revival of the Chilean claims commission according to the convention of the United

The Former Claims Commission.

ngton tribunal in the above cablegram indicates that the chamber of deputies is now engaged in the process of ratifying the conean claims commission. The original commission met in Washington in July, 1893, for the purpose of settling claims from citing in most cases out of the revolution which overturned the administration of time was allowed for this purpose, and the result was that many claims on both sides were left unadjusted. The United States contained in forty cases. The commission allowed only six of these claims, amount-ing to \$240,564. Owing to the expiration of the time limit before all of the cases could be considered, sixteen United States cases

that by this method the United States claimants would receive only about 1 per cent of their claims. Therefore the offer was declined, and negotiations were continued looking to the creation of a new commission. The convention was perfected more than a year ago and submitted to our Benate for ratification. The Senate failed to take it up in season, and it became necessary to amend the treaty so as to extend the time allowed for final ratification in order to save the convention. That amendment was passed by the Senate, but again it became necessary to secure the ratification of the Chilean legislature, and that is what is now pending. hat is what is now pending.

ville for Fort Monroe, on her way to make a survey of the coast of Cuba. The Bagie has sailed from New York for

Self-Sacrificing Senator Mason's Threatened Resignation.



ROMAN TRADITION-About the year 362 B. C. a chasm opened in the Forum of Rome, which the soothsayers declared could not be filled except by the sacrifice of the chief wealth or strength of the people. Marcus Curtius, a patriotic youth, completely armed, plunged on horseback into the chasm, which immediately closed.

in Case of Interference in Africa.

eign Representatives Can

Understand.

made to get closer down to what the in-

tion on the part of any of the powers be

The attitude of Great Britain toward the

suggestions of intervention by other powers

in our war with Spain may be accepted as

having a counterpart in our attitude should

a similar move be made at this time with

It is well understood that the fear of

Great Britain and the danger of all the

powers becoming involved in a war pre-vented intervention when Spain was in dis-

States. As far as is known it was not neessary for Great Britain to make an

threats nor to avow her purpose in ad-

derstood also that our interest in the affairs of the civilized world is sufficient to

fairs of the civilized world is sufficient to preclude our ignoring any movement of the

well-being of all nations and disturb gen-

Foreign Powers Can Understand.

combined powers which might involve the

With this to go on, it is believed that for-

eign powers will have no difficulty in arriv-

ing at the conclusion that our attitude is

not that of indifference, and in ourselves

assuming a position of neutrality we an-

ticinate that all other powers will be neu-

tral. The interests of the United States

might be seriously threatened by the gen-

eral disturbance of European politics, which

would follow an attempt at intervention in

the Transvaal. It is regarded as hardly

possible that a conflict of the powers could

be provoked which would not spread so as

to involve all the questions of national su-

premacy, disturbing the balance of power

and including the Chinese question, where

WHERE BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

Plans for a Memorial Park on the

Rappahannock,

The members of the Fredericksburg Na-

tional Park commission called on the Sec-

retary of War today to lay before him the

plans of the commission for a memorial

park which will include the battlefields

of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Tebb's

Tavern, and several other fields comprised

in an area of twelve miles square on the

south side of the Rappahanock, A bill is

pending before Congress on that subject,

and it was one to which Secretary Alger

had given his indorsement. The commit-

tee, headed by Gen, King of the commis

sion, and Gen. Ruggles, also a member of

sion, and Gen. Ruggies, said the Army the commission, and representing the Army of the Potomac, laid the plans for the park before Secretary Root to give him a fuller

serious international complications

intervention be undertaken in the

tude.
This Government's Attitude.

respect to the Transvaal.

movement was sufficient.

been made to such inquiries,

EXPECTS NEWS OF ANDREE IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES

Explorer's Brother Writes to Evelyn B. | Anxiety as to This Government's Attitude

Points Out Probability of Information It Has Been So Explained That For-Coming Along Some Time Next Summer.

MOBILE, Ala., October 27.-Evelyn B. Baldwin, the arctic explorer and observer | matic circles concerning the attitude of the in the United States weather bureau, who United States in case of any interference has been assigned to duty at this station, on the part of other powers with respect has arrived here from Washington. He has to the British Transvaal war. The policy just received a letter from Capt. Ernst of this government is not such as to demand Andree of Sweden, brother of the polar an avowal of purpose in advance of develaeronaut, and has given to the Associated opments requiring action. This government Press the following extract, expressive of will not, it is said, make an avowal on a Andree's confidence in his brother's safety hypothetical case, but the way is left and his conjecture as to his whereabouts:

"My opinion is that if my brother had landed anywhere between 86 or 88 degrees north and 70 or 80 degrees west and 180 de grees west (Greenwich meridian), we would have heard from him. But not having heard directly from him as to his having landed, I think he must have come down to the west of 180 degrees and between 83 and 87 degrees north. From 85 degrees north and 180 degrees it is about 750 miles to the nearest known land, to New Siberia, Tay-mur, Franz Josef Land, Greenland and the Parry Islands. At the same daily progress made by Nansen, of three miles, it would take him two years to reach the coast of

the Parry Islands, and another year before he could communicate with civilization. "My brother several times expressed his wish to examine the ocean north of the Parry Islands. The last one of my brother's buoys was found on the north coast of Iceland. Lately, however, another has been found on the north coast of King Charles Land, east of Spitzbergen. He had with him twelve buoys, eleven small ones and a large one, the latter to be thrown out expedition expected to reach.
"If the expedition reached 84 or 85

and then got northerly winds, it is most likely they would have thrown the buoy, not expecting to go any more to the north. But the wind might have changed in a few hours again to the south or southwest and thus have carried the balloon to 84 or 86 degrees north and 90 degrees west or 180 'Here they may have landed in an un-

explored region. Previous to reaching land they may have sailed backward and for-ward several times. Remember that the ward several times. Remember that the balloon sailed 15 or 16 miles an hour during the first three hours. do not put the least faith in any of the many reports, with the exception, of course, of the pigeon message and the two

more this year, but expect to hear all the more next summer. LIEUT. CARMODY LOST. Disappeared While Going From Guam

The hospital ship Relief at Manila, which has arrived at Manila, has reported the disappearance at sea between Guam and Manila of Lieut. Robt. D. Carmody, U. S. M. C., who went to Guam with the Marine Battalion on the Yosemite, when Captain Leary was sent out as governor to take possession of the island.
There are no details of the occurrence,

and there is a difference in dates between the War Department's telegram, which puts the disappearance on October 13, and one from Admiral Watson to the Navy Dethe interests of this government are important.
The attitude of the United States in referone from Admiral Watson to the Navy Department, which makes it the 23d. It is thought the latter date is correct.

The Relief was condemned before her departure from San Francisco and consequently carried no passengers, but it appears that Lieut. Carmody was taken aboard at Guam, presumably sick and on orders for home or else on a furlough in search of a better elimate or further medical attention than was possible at the isolated station in the Pacific. The dispatch simply states that he "disappeared at sea." It is thought possible that he may have jumped overboard while delirious.

Lieut. Carmody is well known in this city. He is the son of Paymasier Carmody of the navy, whose home is at 1220 juin street, Lieut, Carmody served in the volunteer navy during the Spanish war, and at its termination was appointed a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps. partment, which makes it the 23d. It is ence to the Transvaal matter is described as that of a preserver of peace in the broader sense, and as a neutral power it could not be indifferent to a departure from strict neutrality on the part of other pow-ers not directly involved in the Transvaal

NEW YORK'S CUSTOM HOUSE, It is Thought That Mo, Gilbert Will Remain the Architect,

Secretary Gage has not reached any de-

cision on the question of ordering another

commission to select an architect for the New York eustom house, as requested by Senater Platt. It is said that the subject was touched upon at the cabinet meeting today. The request is regarded as an un-usual one, and it is doubtful if Senator Platt's request will be granted. Mr. Gilhert was duly selected as the architect, and there is deplaced to be no legitimate reason why he should be required or asked to again submit himself to competition.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

space.

Discussing the Agreement With the Sultan of Sulu.

UNUSUALLY LONG CABINET MEETING

Hawaiian Clergymen Call on the President.

GOVERNOR STONE'S MISSION

The cabinet was engaged today in a serious discussion of a Philippine matter. The subject was considered serious enough to cause a general agreement in the cabinet room that nothing should be said by the members concerning it. The President

himself made such a request. From several sources, however, the information is to the effect that the discussion related to the treaty made with the Sultan of Sulu. The cabinet regards several publications of the alleged treaty as so "misleading" as to be harmful to the administration, and at the proper time will make a statement showing that there has been "gross misrepresentation" of the arrangement made. It is doubtful if the statement will receive publicity until after

the November elections. The arrangement is such that its contents cannot be made public at this time. This is owing to diplomatic reasons, and not because the administration has any cause to fear that the public would not sanction what has been done.

The "misleading" statements, it is said, are that this overcomments.

are that this government has in any way recognized the right of slavery to exist, and that it is paying a heavy bounty to the sultan to secure his fealty to the country. It is declared that the publication of the alleged arrangement was for political pur-poses, and there was no attempt at secur-ing the exact facts

Secretary Root look occasion to point

out the unsoundness and unfairness, as he alieged, of the criticisms which have been cast upon the friends of that arrangement,

especially where they relate to the question of slave holding in the islands.

The cabinet meeting lasted two hours and a half, an hour longer than usual.

After the adjournment the members were unusually reticent.

Hawalian Clergymen Call. A delegation of native Hawaiian preachers, who came to this country to attend the sessions of the international Congregational council at Boston and the board of foreign missions of the same church at Providence, called upon the President today, to pay called upon the President today, to pay their respects. They were Revs. O. P. Emerson, James Kauhane, E. S. Timateo, S. L. Desha and J. M. Ezera. The first is the son of American parents, and is the secretary of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. They were accompanied by Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman, pastor of the Congregational Church at 16th and G streets, who introduced them to the President. The President expressed his pleasure at seeing so representative a body of the citizens of a newly acquired country. There is considerable anxiety in diplo-

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Representative Graham of Allegheny City, was at the White House toplainly open to the inference of foreign day. The big, brainy and good-natured powers. Some diplomatic efforts are being governor of Pennsylvania comes to Washington often in behalf of republicans from tentions of the United States are and what his state. His call on the President today was for the purpose of asking the appointcourse would be followed should interven-Fenwood Brown of Allegheny as a member of the interstate com attempted. It is said that no direct recommission when there is a vacancy. Mr. and yet the representatives are not left any excuse for misunderstanding our atti-

publican leader. From the White House Governor Stone and Mr. Graham went to hunt up Admiral Schley. The people of Allegheny want the admiral to visit that city when one of the Spanish cannon taken from Cervera's fleet received and installed. He is to be in vited to be present as the foremost guest of the occasion, and it is believed he will

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S HOME. He Will Probably Take Possession

Next Monday. Admiral Dewey expects to take possestress. There would be no less danger of sion of his new home, 1747 Rhode Island avenue, Monday next. The house is vaal without the approval of the United ready for his occupancy, and since the sale only some articles have been put in which the admiral desired, in addivance in order to convince other powers tion to what was already there. The house that intervention was not wise. 'the mere fact that she would not join in such a itself needs no alteration of any kind, as it prefectly meets the needs of the new owner. All the powers of Europe know that the United States will not join in any inter-He finds that it is admirably adapted for use as a home and shows the careful attenference in the Transvaal, nor follow any tion to details which was given in the plan-ning of the house by the former owner, Mr. course hostile to the interests and wishes of Great Britain in a matter not involving injury to American citizens. It is well un-

prepared by the architect, Mr. W. M. Poindexter.
The \$1,000 contributed to the Dewey fund a few anys ago by an anonymous Brook-lynite has been turned over by Mr. Van-derlip to an agent of the committee for the purchase of rugs, tapestrics, etc., for Admiral Dewey's home. This agent is regarded as an expert in the selection of such articles, and she left for New York this morning to make the purchases. Admiral Dewey was delighted with her selection for this

Fitch, who carefully went over the

was delighted with her selection for this delicate work.

Admiral Dewey has written a letter to Chicago regretting that he will be unable to visit that city soon. He says that the Philippine commission will meet in this city next week, and that it is his outy to remain next week, and that it is his outy to remain

here and continue his services as a member of the commission, WAINWRIGHT SWORD FUND.

Several Additional Subscriptions Were Received Today, A considerable amount in additional subscriptions to provide a testimonial for Com-

mander Wainwright was received today.

The success of the movement was assured

from the start by the interest universally manifested in it, As soon as a sum sufficient has been subscribed arrangements will be made for the presentation ceremonies, which will be

made fitting to the occasion. A centrally located hall for the ceremenies has already been tendered, together with appropriate decorations, The Secretary of the Navy will order out the Marine Band and such sailors and marines as are available to participate, and it is contem-plated that the District National Guard will take part. Of course, all these details are a matter for the future, after a sundent sum for the testimonial has been sub-

"An Old Washingtonian" sends \$25 to The Star for the fund to purchase a sword for Commander Richard Wainwright

ARRIVALS AT MANILA. The Port Albert With Mujes and the Relief Reported,

scribed.

The army transport Port Albert has arrived at Manila with 408 mules, losing only hree on the trip, This is considered a very satisfactory showing by the transport de-

of the Pojomac, laid the plans for the park before Secretary Root to give him a fuller idea of the feasibility of the undertaking and to secure, if possible, his indersement of the plans before the next Congress. The Secretary of War, without hinding himself to any positive action, promised to do what he could to further the wishes of the compartment,
Surgeon General Sternberg was advised today that the army hospital ship Missouri had arrived at Port Said and the Relief at Manila, both with all well on board.

A Demonstrated Fact.

There is no business that cannot be benefited by judicious advertising, and there is none that may not waste money by poor use of